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ISBN 0-618-25415-3

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American heritage Stedman's medical dictionary.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-69955-X

1. Medicine—Dictionaries.

R121.A53 1995

610'.3—dc20

95-10806
CIP

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Manufactured in the United States of America

with curare so as to relax the skeletal muscles. — **cu-ra'ri-za'tion** (rī-zā'shən) *n.*

cu-ra-tive (kyōōr'ə-tīv) *adj.* 1. Serving or tending to cure. 2. Of or relating to the cure of disease. — *n.* Something that cures; a remedy.

curative dose *n.* The dose required to eliminate the symptoms of a disease or to correct the manifestations of a deficiency in the diet.

curb tenotomy *n.* Excision of the tendon of the shortened muscle in strabismus, and fixation of it farther back on the aponeurosis of the globe.

cure (kyōōr) *n.* 1. Restoration of health; recovery from disease. 2. A method or course of treatment used to restore health. 3. An agent that restores health; a remedy. — *v.* **cured**, **cur-ing**, **cures**. 1. To restore a person to health. 2. To effect a recovery from a disease or disorder.

cure-all (kyōōr'ōl') *n.* A remedy that cures all diseases or evils; a panacea.

cu-ret-tage (kyōōr'ī-tāzh') *n.* The removal of tissue or growths from the interior of a body cavity, such as the uterus, by scraping with a curette. Also called *curettement*.

cu-rette or **cu-ret** (kyōō-rēt') *n.* A surgical instrument shaped like a scoop or spoon, used to remove tissue or growths from a body cavity. — *v.* **-rett-ed**, **-rett-ing**, **-rettes** or **-rets**. To scrape tissue or a body part with a curette.

cu-rette-ment or **cu-ret-ment** (kyōō-rēt'mənt) *n.* See *curettagement*.

cu-rie (kyōōr'ē, kyōō-rē') *n.* *Abbr.* Ci A unit of radioactivity, equal to the amount of a radioactive isotope that decays at the rate of 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second.

Curie (kyōōr'ē, kyōō-rē', kŭ-), *Marie*. Originally Manja Skłodowska. 1867–1934. Polish-born French chemist. She shared a 1903 Nobel Prize with her husband, **Pierre Curie** (1859–1906), and **Henri Becquerel** (1852–1908) for fundamental research on radioactivity. In 1911 she won a second Nobel Prize for her discovery and study of the elements radium and polonium.

cu-ri-um (kyōōr'ē-əm) *n.* *Symbol* Cm A metallic synthetic radioactive transuranic element. Atomic number 96; longest-lived isotope Cm 247; melting point (estimated) 1,350°C; valence 3, 4.

Cur-ling's ulcer (kŭr'lingz) *n.* An ulcer of the duodenum in a patient with extensive superficial burns or severe bodily injury.

cur-rant jelly clot (kŭr'ənt, kŭr'-) *n.* A jellylike mass of red blood cells and fibrin formed by the in vitro or postmortem clotting of whole or sedimented blood.

cur-rent (kŭr'ənt, kŭr'-) *n.* 1. A stream or flow of a liquid or gas. 2. *Symbol* I A flow of electric charge. 3. *Symbol* I, i The amount of electric charge flowing past a specified circuit point per unit time.

Cursch-mann's spirals (kŭrsh'mənz, kōōrsh'mənz) *n.* Spirally twisted masses of mucus occurring in the sputum in bronchial asthma.

cur-va-ture (kŭr'və-chōōr', -chər) *n.* A curving or bending, especially an abnormal one.

curvature aberration *n.* A lack of spatial correspondence that causes the visual image of a straight extended object to appear curved.

curvature hyperopia *n.* Hyperopia due to diminution of convexity of the refracting media of the eye.

curvature myopia *n.* Myopia due to refractive errors in the corneal curvature.

curve (kŭrv) *n.* 1. A line or surface that deviates from straightness in a smooth, continuous fashion. 2. Something characterized by such a line or surface, especially a rounded line or contour of the human body. 3. A curved line representing variations in data on a graph. — *v.* **curved**, **curv-ing**, **curves**. To move in or take the shape of a curve.

curve of occlusion *n.* 1. A curved surface that makes simultaneous contact with the major portion of the incisal and occlusal prominences of the existing teeth. 2. The curve of a dentition on which the occlusal surfaces lie.

Cush-ing (kōōsh'ing), **Harvey Williams**. 1869–1939. American surgeon known for his innovations in the field of neurosurgery and for his studies of the pituitary gland.

cush-ing-oid (kōōsh'ing-oid') *adj.* Resembling the signs and symptoms of Cushing's disease or Cushing's syndrome.

Cush-ing's syndrome (kōōsh'ingz) *n.* A syndrome caused by an increased production of ACTH from a tumor of the adrenal cortex or of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. It is characterized by obesity and weakening of the muscles. Also called *Cushing's basophilism*, *pituitary basophilism*.

Cushing's syndrome med-i-ca-men-to-sus (mēd'ī-kə-mən-tō'səs) *n.* A condition that is caused by the chronic administration of large doses of glucocorticoids and that produces the signs and symptoms of Cushing's syndrome.

cush-ion (kōōsh'ən) *n.* A padlike body part.

cus-p (kŭsp) *n.* 1. A pointed or rounded projection on the chewing surface of a tooth. 2. A triangular fold or flap of a heart valve.

cus-pal (kŭs'pəl) *adj.* Relating to a cusp.

cus-pate (kŭs'pāt') or **cus-pat-ed** (-pā'tīd) *adj.* 1. Having a cusp. 2. Shaped like a cusp.

cus-p height *n.* 1. The shortest distance between the tip of a cusp of a tooth and its base plane. 2. The shortest distance between the deepest part of the central fossa of a posterior tooth and a line connecting the points of the cusps of the tooth.

cus-pid (kŭs'pīd) *n.* See *canine tooth*. — *adj.* Having one cusp; cuspidate.

cut (kŭt) *v.* **cut**, **cut-ting**, **cuts**. 1. To penetrate with a sharp edge; strike a narrow opening in. 2. To separate into parts with or as if with a sharp-edged instrument; sever. 3. To make an incision or a separation. 4. To have a new tooth grow through the gums. 5. To form or shape by severing or incising. 6. To separate from a body; detach. 7. To lessen the strength of; dilute. — *n.* 1. The act of cutting. 2. The

trau·ma (trô'mə, trou'-) *n.*, *pl.* -mas or -ma·ta (-mə-tə). 1. A serious bodily injury or shock, as from violence or an accident. 2. An emotional wound or shock that creates substantial lasting damage to one's psychological development, often leading to neurosis. — **trau·mat'ic** (-măt'ik) *adj.*

trau·mas·the·ni·a (trô'măs-thē'nē-ə, trou'-) *n.* Nervous exhaustion following an injury.

traumat- *pref.* Variant of **traumato-**.

traumatic amenorrhea *n.* Absence of menstruation because of endometrial scarring or cervical stenosis.

traumatic amputation *n.* Amputation resulting from an accidental injury.

traumatic anesthesia *n.* Loss of sensation resulting from nerve injury.

traumatic asphyxia *n.* Asphyxia produced by a sudden increase in venous pressure, common in those who have been hanged and occurring occasionally in crush injuries.

traumatic discopathy *n.* An injury characterized by fissuration, laceration, or fragmentation of a disk or surrounding ligaments, with or without displacement of fragments against the spinal cord, nerve roots, or ligaments.

traumatic neuritis *n.* Inflammation of a nerve following an injury.

traumatic neuroma *n.* A proliferation of Schwann cells and axons that may develop at the proximal end of a severed or injured nerve. Also called *amputation neuroma*, *false neuroma*.

traumatic neurosis *n.* A mental disorder following an accident, injury, or other traumatic event.

traumatic occlusion *n.* See **traumatogenic occlusion**.

traumatic tetanus *n.* Tetanus following infection of a wound.

trau·ma·tism (trô'mə-tīz'əm, trou'-) *n.* 1. The physical or psychological condition produced by a trauma. 2. A wound or an injury.

traumat- or **traumat-** *pref.* Wound; injury: *traumatopnea*.

trau·ma·to·gen·ic occlusion (trô'mə-tə-jěn'ik, trou'-) *n.* A malocclusion capable of producing injury to the teeth or associated structures. Also called *traumatic occlusion*.

trau·ma·tol·o·gy (trou'mə-tôl'ə-jē, trô'-) *n.* The branch of medicine that deals with the treatment of serious wounds, injuries, and disabilities. — **trau·ma·to·log'i·cal** *adj.* — **trau·ma·tol'o·gist** *n.*

trau·ma·top·ne·a (trô'mə-tôp-nē'ə, trou'-) *n.* Passage of air in and out through a wound of the chest wall.

trav·el·ers' diarrhea or **trav·el·er's diarrhea** (trăv'əl-ərz, trăv'lərz) *n.* Diarrhea and abdominal cramps occurring among travelers to regions where sanitation is poor, commonly caused by a toxin-producing strain of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*.

treat (trēt) *v.* **treat·ed**, **treat·ing**, **treats**. 1. To give medical aid to someone. 2. To give medical aid to counteract a disease or condition.

treat·ment (trēt'mənt) *n.* Administration or application of remedies to a patient or for a disease or an injury; medicinal or surgical management; therapy.

Trem·a·to·da (trēm'ə-tô'də) *n.* A class of flatworms of the phylum Platyhelminthes, including both external and internal parasites of animal hosts, that have a thick outer cuticle and one or more suckers or hooks for attaching to host tissue; the flukes.

trem·a·tode (trēm'ə-tôd') *n.* Any of numerous flatworms of the class Trematoda. Also called *fluke*.

trem·a·to·di·a·sis (trēm'ə-tô-dī'ə-sīs) *n.* Infestation or infection with trematodes, often caused by ingestion of inadequately cooked food.

trem·or (trēm'ər) *n.* 1. An involuntary trembling movement. 2. Minute ocular movement occurring during fixation on an object.

trem·u·lous (trēm'yə-ləs) *adj.* Characterized by tremor. — **trem'u·lous·ness** *n.*

trench fever *n.* An acute infectious disease characterized by chills and fever, caused by the microorganism *Rickettsia quintana*, and transmitted by the louse *Pediculus humanus*.

trench foot *n.* A condition of the foot resembling frostbite, caused by prolonged exposure to cold and dampness and often affecting soldiers in trenches. Also called *immersion foot*.

trench mouth *n.* An acute, sometimes recurrent lesion of the mouth, gums, and throat often associated with fusiform bacilli and spirochetes, marked by ulceration and necrosis of the gum margin, destruction of the interdental papillae, and foul breath. Also called *acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis*, *fusospirochetal gingivitis*, *fusospirochetal gingivitis*, *ulceromembranous gingivitis*, *Vincent's angina*, *Vincent's disease*.

Tren·de·len·burg position (trēn'dl-ən-bürg') *n.* A supine position with the patient inclined at an angle of 45 degrees so that the pelvis is higher than the head, used during and after operations in the pelvis or for shock.

Tren·de·len·burg's sign (trēn'dl-ən-bürgz') *n.* An indication of congenital dislocation of the hip or of hip abductor weakness in which the pelvis on the side opposite to the dislocation will sag when the hip and knee of the normal side are flexed.

Trendelenburg's test *n.* A test of the valvular competence of the leg veins in which the leg is raised above the level of the heart until the veins are empty and then the leg is rapidly lowered.

tre·pan (trī-păn') *n.* A trephine. — *v.* -**pan·ned**, -**pan·ning**, -**pans**. To trephine.

treph·i·na·tion (trēf'ə-nā'shən) *n.* Removal of a circular piece of bone, especially of the skull, by a trephine. Also called *trepanation*.

tre·phine (trī-fin') *n.* A cylindrical or crown saw for the removal of a disk of bone, especially from the skull, or removal of other firm tissue such as that of the cornea. — *v.* -**phined**, -**phin·ing**, -**phines**. To operate on with a trephine.

trep·i·dant (trēp'i-dənt) *adj.* Relating to or characterized by trepidation.

trep·i·da·ti·o cor·dis (trēp'i-dā'shē-ō kôr'dīs) *n.* Palpitation of the heart.

trep·i·da·tion (trēp'i-dā'shən) *n.* 1. An involuntary